THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXV. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1855 NUMBER 307.

SCHOOLS.

FRANKFORT HIGH SCHOOL.

THE tenth and annual session of this School will commence on Monday the 3d day of September next. The course of instruction prepares young gentlemen to enter the sophomore class of any college, or graduates them through a practical training in book-keeping and surveying. [illegible] of the institution is retired and pleasant. The boarding-house and thoroughly warmed and ventilated. Location of the institution is healthy and pleasant. [illegible] of this school is the best guaranty for its success. For [illegible] apply to

Frankfort, Ky., July 26 d&tf

CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY,

Chartered in 1832,

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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Tuition, payable in one or two payments, per session, $40
Board of each student can be obtained in the best families of the city, at from $2 to $2 50 per week; where [illegible] will be required to be complied with as to the [illegible] adopted in the best institutions of our country.

The next session commences on the 3d Monday of September, and continues [illegible] the last Thursday in June, 1856. The students are required to be present at the commencement of the session. Parents who intend to have their sons educated in the University and have paid [illegible] will be allowed to send students to the Preparatory School, under the direction of the Trustees.

LOCATION AND HEALTH.

[illegible] is situated on one of the most beautiful and healthy [illegible] in the State, about [illegible] from the city of Lexington, and [illegible] between the two. The [illegible] are known to be among the most healthy in the country. [illegible] of the city of Lexington, and the [illegible] of the surrounding country, [illegible] are unsurpassed.

REGULAR BOARDING.

[illegible] may be obtained in private families in the city of Lexington, at from $2 50 to $3 per week, which the Board of Trustees think it desirable [illegible] should be permitted to board elsewhere. [illegible] may enjoy the benefit of instruction in the Bible [illegible] the Board and the Faculty.

REMARKS.

[illegible] to the Giver of all good, the University [illegible] under unusual, and encouraging auspices. [illegible] of the Board assure us that [illegible] of the Lord, we hope to communicate to the [illegible] a full measure of the blessings [illegible] by the name. [illegible] to select any more [illegible] of instruction [illegible] the Faculty at Canton, Mo., or Louisville, Ky.

D. P. HENDERSON, Pres't. B. T. [illegible]

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,

LOUISVILLE, KY

[illegible] PARK, D. D., LL. D., Principals.
[illegible] A. M., Assistant Professor.

The [illegible] year of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September next, and continue [illegible] weeks. The [illegible] of the Institution is to prepare young gentlemen to enter the sophomore class of any college, or graduate them through a practical training in book-keeping and surveying. The [illegible] of the Institution is retired and pleasant. The [illegible] are new and thoroughly warmed and ventilated. The [illegible] is healthy and pleasant. The [illegible] of this school is the best guaranty for its success. For [illegible] apply to

T. [illegible]

Louisville, July 26 d&tf

SANFORD DUNCAN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

SILKS,

Fancy and Variety Goods,

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

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OLIVE'S SPARKLING GELATINE—A supply received and for sale by T. D. HAWES & CO.

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DICKEY, HEATH, & CO are in receipt of a further supply of Cloths, direct from Paris, for custom trade, and are of the very latest [illegible] and [illegible] cheaper than any [illegible] of the season. Ladies will find the [illegible] of fashionable styles of cloaks worn in the [illegible] at this establishment.

Also, a large line of infants' Embroidered Cloaks, Hoods, and [illegible] Ladies' Cloth and Velvet Sacks, Gentlemen's Overcoats, Fancy and Plain Cassimeres and Satinets, and [illegible] for Boys' wear. Also, a full line of Merino and Cashmere Shawls, embracing all the [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and morning wool Shawls.

Also, a full line of [illegible] in all colors, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

Also, a full line of [illegible] Cloths, adapted to the [illegible] trade.

Also, a full line of [illegible] Cassimeres, Satinets, and [illegible] for Boys'

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE.

Third street, between Jefferson and Green.

(2) SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—*In Advance*.—Daily Journal, $10; Country Daily, $6; Tri-Weekly, $5; Weekly, $3; Evening Bulletin, $4; if mailed, $4; Weekly Bulletin, $1.

CLUB PRICES—*In Advance*.—5 County Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for $25; Weekly—1 copy 7 years $5, 5 copies 1 year $15, 13 copies $30, 26 copies $65. Weekly Bulletin—11 copies for $10.

DAYS OF PUBLICATION.—The Tri-Weekly is published on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; the Weekly on Tuesday. The Weekly Bulletin on Thursdays.

Remittances by mail, in *registered* letters, at our risk.

ADVERTISING RATES.—To *Daily Journal*.—Advertisements in the Daily Journal will appear once, if desired, in the Evening Bulletin, and advertisements in the Weekly Journal will appear once, if desired, in the Weekly Bulletin.

One square (10 lines or less) an insertion..... $ 1 00
Do each additional insertion..... 25
Do one month, without alteration..... 6 00
Do two months, do do 10 00
Do three months, do do 12 50
Do six months, do do 18 00
Do one year, do do 25 00

Each additional square, one-half of the above prices.
One square 6 months, renewable once a week..... $28 00
Do one year, do 50 00
Each additional square..... 50 00

Advertisements published at intervals—$1 for first insert on and 50 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcing Candidates—$1 per week for each name.

Advertisements not marked will be inserted 1 month and payment exacted.

Yearly advertisers will be confined rigidly to their regular business advertisements not pertaining to their regular business will be charged for extra.

Yearly advertisers pay quarterly, all others *in advance*.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and commissioners' sales, patent medicines, theatrical notices, or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half-price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and under editorial control, 25 cents per line for each and every insertion, at the discretion of the editors.

Notices before marriages, deaths, &c., 50 cents for first insertion and 12½ cents for each subsequent one; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular parties for a season of not over six months $12 for one square, and $6 for each additional square.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged extra rates.

Yearly advertising charged for until notified to discontinue. Yearly advertisers, not contracting for a definite time for a less time, or they will be charged extra.

ADVERTISING RATES.—In *Weekly Journal*.—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion..... $1 00
Each continuance..... 50

Advertisements continued in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged 1 cent for every 10 lines for each continuance. If not continued in Weekly Journal, 20 cents.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1855.

THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE AND THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.—The editor of the Democrat has begun to display his Fresco-o proclivities more boldly. We now find him cheek by jowl with the Cincinnati Gazette, one of the leading organs of the Black Republican party in Ohio. The fact has been established beyond question that the American party in the free States is the avowed and acknowledged opponent of the Black Republican party, and the opponents of the American party in the South become the natural and actual allies and aiders and abettors of the Northern Abolitionists. The Republican movement is purely sectional; its only principle, its paramount object is to prevent the extension of slavery into the Federal Territories and to exclude from the Union any new slave States. The Republican party is the open, the bitter, and uncompromising enemy of Southern institutions. Were it not for the bold and victorious stand made against it by the National Americans it would have swept the free States and become a powerful and successful party, prepared to carry out its threatened aggressions upon Southern rights. The great mass of the Democratic party in the free States had become thoroughly Abolitionized, and, in the recent elections, went Locofo in hand with the Republicans, but the National American party rallied to the defense of the Constitution and the Union; it opposed sectionalism and struck a decisive blow against Black Republicanism. For this reason, we find the organs of the Republican movement arrayed against Americanism. We are not surprised that he Cincinnati Gazette finds fault with us for opposing the Republican party. It is anxious to prevent the formation in Ohio of a purely American organization, one which will make the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and the establishment of American principles paramount to the anti-slavery principle of the one idea, sectional Republican party. It has been demonstrated that Americanism, freed from the incubus of Abolitionism in the Free-soil States, must be victorious, and that the so-called Democrats and the Black Republicans will be left to contend with each other which has been the most badly defeated.

The Gazette regrets to see this segregation of National Americans into a distinct party—it is the death-knell to Black Republicanism. The Gazette would fain persuade the Americans of Ohio that they must unite with this Fresco party, and claims Gov. Gardner of Massachusetts as a Fresco-ol American. We recognize in the Black Republican organization a dangerous enemy to Southern rights and to a conservative Union, and so Gov. Gardner we are glad to see the leader of a party in the North which has successfully opposed the sectional doctrines of Black Republicanism. As we have said before, we have no doubt that anti-slavery prejudices prevail generally in the minds of a majority of the people of the North of all parties. It is their opinion which they have a right to entertain, but while the Black Republicans are seeking to make this opinion their only principle of political action and are acting upon the aggressive, the National Americans in the North have made the maintenance of the Union and the re-establishment of American principles their chief political aim and have agreed to forego any further agitation of the slavery question, and to leave slavery to be dealt with only by the people of the respective States and Territories. The Black Republican party is sectional. The American party is national. It is impossible for a purely sectional party ever to do more than to distract the country, and, by engendering bitter hostilities between the North and the South, to drive the Union to the verge of dissolution. For the same reason why the Republican party in the North is dangerous to the Union and destructive to the best interests of the country, the so-called Democratic or anti-American party in the South equally dangerous and destructive and should be discouraged by every true patriot The former has but one political principle, opposition to slavery; the latter has but one political idea, the defense of slavery. Both are purely sectional. Neither can hope for any consistence out of support outside of its own section. Both tend to produce a mere geographical division of parties, which would only precede the terrors of an open rupture between the respective sections and a final dissolution of the Union itself.

When the Compromise of 1850 was adopted, we, in common with the great mass of good citizens, North and South, acquiesced in it as an adjustment of the pending controversy between the North and the South and a settlement of which would quiet the discord that at that time filled the whole Union with serious apprehensions. When the Kansas-Nebraska bill was proposed, we deprecated any re-opening of the yet scarcely healed wounds, any re-commencement of the bickerings and recriminations of the North and South. We have always believed that the principle contained in the Kansas-Nebraska bill was right, that it placed the slavery question upon the only proper constitutional ground, in the hands only of the people of the several States and Territories, and though we much feared at the time of its introduction that it would arouse the anti-slavery prejudices of the North and urge on more furious aggressions against the rights of the South, yet from the time of its passage we have maintained the justice of the principles avowed in it and that by it the slavery question should be allowed forever to remain adjudicated and settled. It is much to be regretted that the principle was not adopted as a settlement of the slavery question in 1820, at the time of the adoption of the Missouri compromise; thus all of subsequent difficulties in regard to slavery would have been avoided. Now that it has become established and recognized as the true constitutional doctrine as to the extension of slavery and the admission of slave States, it is evident to the great mass of our Union-loving citizens in all sections of the country that it should not again be disturbed. The American party is composed of conservative men North and South, who deem the Constitution and existing Federal laws the true ground upon which the slavery question should be allowed to rest, and consequently they seek to exclude entirely from the halls of Congress the further agitation of this much vexed question and to leave it altogether to the people of the respective States and Territories to be dealt with as an institution properly under the cognizance and control only of the separate State and Territorial sovereignties. Thus only can the South be secured from future aggressions and the North have equal rights with the South in every respect. The position of the American party is more explicit on this subject than that of any other party. It says to the South you shall be protected in the enjoyment of every constitutional right. It says to the North let alone this senseless anti-slavery agitation and be content to enjoy equal rights with all other sections of the country. It appeals to every patriot in both sections to lay aside all sectional agitation and rally to the establishment and perpetuation of those glorious principles of American republicanism, which were taught by the first founders of our independence as a nation. It urges all to unite to defend the Union and the Constitution from both foreign and domestic foes.

It is this that constitutes the nationality of the American party; it is this that gives to it a vitality which will make it flourish vigorously long after the sectional parties which are now opposing it shall have "gone glimmering through the mist of things that were." It is the only hope of the country to defeat sectional Black Republicanism in the North, and the opponents of Americanism in the South are the self-constituted allies and active aiders and comforters of Northern Abolitionism. In this category is the editor of the Louisville Democrat. He is deeply chagrined at the success of the American party in the States of New York and Massachusetts. He is evidently dissatisfied with the formation of a pure National American party in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, and hastens to the support of the Republicans to assist in keeping up the Freesoil organization. Like John Van Buren, he would rather see an Abolitionist than an American triumph. He is giving all possible "aid and comfort" to the most bitter enemies of Southern institutions and lending all his feeble strength to aid the Black Republicans to overcome the only hope of the South, the National American party. In the earlier days of our Republic such conduct would have been called treason, and now, by whatever name it may be known, it deserves the severest reprehension of all true patriots.

IRON RAILWAY BRIDGE.—There are few problems the correct solution of which is more important than those which relate to the determination of the strength of the materials used in the construction of railroad bridges. There is so much life and property frequently dependent for their security on the strength of these bridges that every precaution which the deductions of scientific investigations or the lessons of experience suggest as improvements ought to be carefully considered and promptly adopted, if approved. An impression very generally prevails that iron bridges are safer than those built of wood. It is very natural that this opinion should prevail, but it is not always true that iron is preferable to wood for bridges—to be so, the iron must be used judiciously. Very many suspension bridges fail after being in use some time, the cause of which seems involved in mystery; for, as there is but little decay in iron, structures built of this material ought to endure for a great length of time. There is no apparent reason why an iron suspension bridge should not, with a given weight passing over it, endure for a century. Yet they never do. The weight such a bridge bore yesterday it ought to bear up fifty years hence. But it will not do so. It becomes, then, an interesting inquiry to ascertain the cause of this failure. It is accounted for thus: The fibrous or laminated state of wrought iron is supposed not to be its natural condition, but that its natural form is that of the crystalline, which latter form it will assume when subjected for a long time to any great strain or external force. Thus it has been found that cast iron car wheels have passed from the fibrous to the crystalline state, and the same thing has occurred with the chains of suspension bridges. This is a philosophical fact that civil engineers ought profoundly to consider and carefully weigh when planning a suspension bridge for railway use.

In this connection the following extract from a communication made to the London Times by Mr. Henry Noad, author of several chemical works on the Failure of the Nasmyth gun, is matter of interest. Mr. Noad's remarks have an important bearing upon the safety of iron bridges:

My attention has lately been drawn to this subject, and while on a visit last week to an iron-work in Wales, I made the following experiment. Seeing a large quantity of iron chain lying about, and hearing that, though scarcely worn, it has been laid aside in consequence of the breaking of some of the links, I examined several from different parts of the chain. I found that a single smart blow with a hammer was sufficient to snap the metal, the fracture of which was crystalline, and the brittleness such that it could with difficulty be believed, be then into small pieces under the hammer. I now heated strongly in a forge some of the broken links, and allowed them to cool very slowly underneath a bed of fine sand. After the lapse of 21 hours they were examined; the metal was found to have recovered its toughness, it could no longer be broken to pieces under the hammer, and when at length, after repeated heavy blows, it did partially yield, the texture of the met. l was found to be perfectly fibrous—every trace of a crystalline structure had disappeared. This fact proves that the metal was good, and there can be little doubt that the crystalline texture of the unheated links had been produced gradually by the mechanical action (vibration) to which the chain had been subjected during its use.

Now in the case of Nasmyth's monster gun, the addition to the ordeal of Woolwich and Sebastopol not probably so much from its having been kept for a long time in an "incandescent and soft state," as from it's having, while in that condition, been subjected to violent and long-continued hammering. I would suggest, therefore, as an experiment well worth trying, that the gun should, after it is finished, be submitted to a careful annealing process, viz: that it should be exposed to a very high temperature, and then allowed to cool as slowly as possible; by this I anticipate that the fibrous texture of the metal would be restored, its tenacity consequently regained. I need scarcely point out the application of the above remarks to the probable condition of metal in wrought iron bridges. The iron must, of course, have been subjected to violent percussion during the erection of the bridge, and every locomotive that goes long, rattling line of carriages, that subsequently passes over it must contribute a certain share in the induction of a crystalline state among the particles of the metal, and I cannot see how the inference is to be avoided that by such an arrangement of molecules the strength of the fabric must be gradually deteriorated. The very great, the national importance of these views, should they prove to be correct, is my excuse for endeavoring to give them publicity through the medium of the Times newspaper.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE JOHNSON PLOW AND THE AVERY PLOW.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In a recent number of the Journal of Bell and Everett, I saw a advertisement of the Johnson plow, and a very favorable editorial notice of it. Now I have seen that plow, and have no doubt that it is a most excellent one and well adapted to the purposes of farming. But several years since I became acquainted with plows manufactured by Mr. Messrs. Avery, of your city, commendatory notices of which I have seen in the Journal; and I hesitate not to say that they are decidedly the *best* plow I have ever seen. I saw several weeks ago, in the Journal, that they had improved them, but could not learn in what. Indeed, I saw no room for improvement in the plow itself; and cannot see how it was done, unless perhaps in the coulter. I make not these remarks by way of rivalry, but as a commendation of the Messrs. Avery's plows, which, I think, well deserved, by them. I have been engaged in farming in my life, though I am not now, but expect to be again another year, when I shall most certainly endeavor to procure their plows.

J. R. H.

MURRAY, Ky., Sept., 1855.

REMARKS.—We have never seen the Johnson plow referred to by our correspondent, and therefore cannot speak of its merits. But with the Avery plow we have long been familiar.—Eight years since, we had a full supply of the plows then in common use in this section of Kentucky, mostly new ones. At that time we accidentally obtained one of the Avery plows, with which, after a full trial, we were so well pleased that we sold our entire stock of plows, at about half their value, and procured a full set of the Avery plows, and we have never used any others since.

The manufacture of those plows is now carried on by Mr. B. F. Avery alone. Mr. A. is a close observer, and, with all, possesses a good deal of inventive ability, and has for years watched the practical operation of his plows, and has been ever ready to apply improvement when experience has suggested it was possible. Mr. Avery keeps constantly in his employ Mr. Thomas Wood, one of the best plow pattern makers in the United States, who is ever laboring to bring his plows to the nearest point of perfection.

Other manufacturers have also greatly improved their plows, so that hardly half of the power is required to perform the same amount of labor that was formerly applied to the old fashioned huge plows in use twenty years ago. This is evidently an age of wonderful improvement and progress.

☞ Wm. Hood Smith has brought suit in New Orleans against two judges of one of the election precincts because they refused to receive his vote, and laid his damages at $5,000.

A Mrs. Allmans has brought suit in the same city against the Mobile mail boat Florida for the loss of her husband, and laid her damages at $50,000.

☞ This is exceedingly fine poetry, and we shall be glad to hear from the writer again and often:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

TWILIGHT MUSINGS.

BY GAYLORD J. CLARKE.

Now twilight draws her mantle round,
And from her silver lamp is shed
While to the ear the streamlet's sound
Is softly borne as leaves bow past,
As sweetly pass the pure away,
From this sad world of real,
So sweetly goes the dying day
From out the bright reclouded west.

How calm and lovely is the hour!
Now lightly swims the balmy breeze,
As o'ers pure spirit is that hour
When sweetest sound heaven's harmonies.
The little birds have ceased their meter,
Within their nests they're mute and still,
While through the charmed spirit floats
The sad song of the whippo-will.

Now Mem'ry holds her soothing sway,
And brings the past, a fairy train,
While, gilded by her mellow ray,
We catch love's song or beauty's strain;
And if, o'er from the world at bliss,
Departed spirits hover nigh,
Methinks 'tis in the hour like this
When Nature's charms in stillness lie.

Father above! at thy command
All lovely things sprang into birth;
You stirs are pantings of thy hand,
You silvery lamps that light the earth
Are thy creation! Let us hear
With holy reverence fill my heart;
Oh make me feel Thy boundless power,
Yet feel how good and kind Thou art.

MURRAY, TENN., 1855.

NEW PUBLICATION.—*God Revealed in the Process of Creation, and by the manifestation of Jesus Christ, including an examination of the development theory contained in the Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation.*

This is the title of a work which, it is quite sufficient to say, is by James B. Walker, author of "Philosophy of the plan of Salvation." In reference to the "Philosophy of the plan of Salvation," it may be said that it has been translated into all the principal languages of Europe; that it is studied as a text book in both British and American seminaries; and that it is pronounced by competent judges not only one of the most original and valuable works of recent publication, but one of the very best books in the English language. Being impressed with a conviction as to the exalted merit of this first publication of Mr. Walker, we naturally desired to read another of the same sort, and we have not been disappointed. The reputation of the author will suffer no decline from his new publication. The same intellectual lineaments are marked on both works. In the minds of plain Christians some prejudice may be excited by the titles of the books. There are those who think that philosophy has nothing to do with religion, and to them all philosophy and science are "falsely so called." But it is very foolish to avoid reading a religious book because the author chooses to designate it by a term of philosophy. All that is meant by philosophy in reference to Christianity is its reasonableness. Mr. Walker has demonstrated the reasonableness of Theism and Redemption. We are much indebted to him for his labors as a reasoning Christian. His productions are well calculated to strengthen faith in God and the Scriptures. Even when we do not agree with the author in his positions, we cannot fail to admire his ability and to be benefited by it. His "new publication" is for sale at the bookstore of A. Davidson, on Third street, between Jefferson and Market.

OHIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—Last year, an association was formed under an act of the Legislature of Ohio for the purpose of permanently establishing an agricultural college. A course of lectures were delivered last winter to a large class, and the enterprise now promises the greatest success.

The college is located at Cleveland, and the second lecture session will commence on the first of December and will continue for twelve weeks.

The plan is that which is generally pursued in medical colleges. Four lectures will be given daily during the term. The subjects in the course will be embraced under four heads: 1st. Geology, mineralogy, and chemistry. 2d. Botany, vegetable physiology, field-crops, orcharding, and gardening. 3d. Comparative anatomy and physiology, natural history and domestic animals, veterinary medicine, insects. &c. 4th. Rural architecture and landscape gardening, use and construction of implements, surveying, farm book-keeping, &c.

The lecturers, who are gentlemen of the first talent in the country, are Prof. J. P. Kirtland, Prof. J. Dascomb, Prof. Sam'l St. John, Prof. J. H. Fairchild, and Prof. N. S. Townsend. Harvey Rice, president; Thomas Brown, secretary. Terms for the entire course $10.

We are gratified to see this movement in Ohio and hope soon to see similar institutions multiplied, and at no distant day to see one located in Kentucky. With this view, we understand that petitions are now in circulation to present to the Kentucky Legislature at its approaching session.

THE NEW ORLEANS ELECTION.—It is known to our readers that the ballot-boxes in the 7th election precinct in New Orleans were destroyed by a mob before all the votes had been counted. The commissioners of the election in that precinct therefore made no return. The matter was brought before Judge Cotten by a writ of mandamus, on application of John M. Bell, one of the candidates for sheriff. The decision of the court was:

That the mandamus requiring the commissioners of election of the seventh precinct to return the vote of that precinct for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, sheriff, and coroner, be dismissed, as the said votes had been ascertained before the breaking of the ballot box, and requiring the sheriff to make his triplicate returns of the same vote, as required by law, was made peremptory. This decision makes a considerable addition to the votes of Wickliffe and Moulton, and places Mr. Bell 212 votes ahead of Mr. Huffy for sheriff on the face of the poll.

FROM MEXICO.—We copy from our New Orleans exchanges:

From the tone of the Vera Cruz papers we should infer that the administration of Alvarez is popular, and that Comonfort is applying himself vigorously to the execution of the measures most conducive to public tranquility, order, and economy. The Cabinet is complete, and most of the vacant offices at the disposal of the government have been filled. A decree has been issued, in view of the cramped condition of the Treasury, to pay the public employees but half their monthly salaries.

The Secretary of War has issued orders to Col. Lamberg, commander-in-chief of the forces in Coahuila, to arrest each of the Lipan Indians as dwell in Mexican territory within the bounds marked out for them. He warns them not to re-pass their bounds, as they will be responsible for the consequences, and a war of extermination may be declared against them—whether by Mexican or Texan he does not state. It is evident that Captain Callahan's spirited dash has had a good effect. The Secretary states that the assassinations and robberies committed in Texas by the Lipans may very well have been the cause of the invasion, but that the Texans, although their indignation is directed solely against the authors of these evils, had no right to inflict punishment beyond their own proper territory.

Our correspondent proves to have been deceived by the report which he remitted to us on the last trip of the Orizaba, announcing that Alvarez had determined to resign the Presidency; and of course the rumor which reached us by the same opportunity, that he had actually resigned and Comonfort had been appointed his successor, is without foundation.

Gen. Vidaurri's conduct continues to attract a great deal of attention, and at St. Louis seems the principal topic. The papers contain a long document, which he has addressed to Mr. Secretary Marcy, through the Mexican Minister at Washington, complaining of the filibustering invasion of Mexico lately across the Rio Grande.

The Mexican accounts of the engagement with the invaders differs considerably—as would be expected—from those which have reached us. Routs and victories are reported, and it is stated that at Piedras Negras there were forty of the filibusters killed.

A letter from Senor Vidaurri is published, in which he fully, publicly, and officially acknowledges Alvarez's government, and promises it his most faithful and energetic support.

Troops were pouring into the city of Mexico in such numbers, that it was feared a famine must be the consequence.

A paragraph in the Vera Cruzano, of the 5th inst., states that the army estimates, which a short time since amounted to $2,000,000 per month, have now been reduced to $500,000.

The priests are said to be exciting the populace against the new "powers that be," so that they have committed assassinations. The Jesuits are specially denounced for their conduct.

CLERICAL LECTURES.—The Christian Register, in noticing the recent failure of the Rev. H. W. Beecher's lecturing tour to the West, has the following remarks:

Admiring the independence, wit, vigor, versatility, &c., of the New York orator, we think he has made a mistake, and ought to learn a lesson. There can be no earthly objection to a clergyman's occasionally lecturing, especially if he has anything better before him than to make fun, Samson-like, for the Philistines. But, when he makes a trade of it and becomes a bargain with the public, or absents himself, Sunday after Sunday, from professional obligations, showing himself more anxious for the applause of a chance audience than the satisfaction of quietly tilling his portion of the vineyard, we should not wonder if his character to suffer a little—if his conscience trouble him occasionally, and his people complain more or less privately.

EFFECTS OF IMAGINATION ON A MARE DURING GESTATION.

DUNCAN'S FALLS, Aug. 3, 1855.

FRIEND BROWN: I have a peculiar case of imagination on a mare during the period of gestation. Last spring I traded for a dark sorrel mare, and was told she was in foal by a horse of a jet black color; and so it proved, for one morning about the first of May I found she had a colt; but in the place of a black colt, as I expected, it was like—well, I can't say exactly what. Its genet color was a creamy brown, with a brown foretop, white mane, bluish tail, a white nose, and glass eyes. A few days after, I went to see the man that I got her of, and asked him if it was true that he had put this mare to a black horse. He said "yes." I then said I, "How many other horses have you, and of what color?" "I have one," said he, a "bay mare." I then asked him what horses he had when he put this mare to the horse in the spring of 1854. "I had three," he said, "the one you have, the bay I spoke of just now, and a queer kind of a brown, cream-colored horse, with glass eyes." I then asked him if this brown, cream-colored gelding had been near the mare I got of him. "Yes, they were in pasture together for about two weeks, when I sold him But what do you wish to know for?" he said. I told him the mare had a colt like his brown cream gelding, with glass eyes, and I had a clue to the reason of the whole thing. I afterwards saw the owner of the black stallion, and asked him if such a man put his mare to his horse last year. He said he did, and seemed perfectly astonished when I told him about the color of the colt.—*Ohio Farmer.*

The Injunction Case.—Further proceedings were had in this case on Saturday in the Common Pleas Court. The Republican understands that the damages were assessed by the court at $85,727 85, being six per cent. on the amount of the note for $1,158,000, from the time of injunction to its dissolution, and six per cent. damages. The bond for an appeal without supersedeas was fixed at $1,000; and with supersedeas as to damages, $100 000; and the amount with order to restrain the sale of road $1,500,000. Bond has been given, we learn, to the amount of $100,000, and in this way the case goes to the Supreme Court for its decision.—*St. Louis Intel.*

CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT SACRAMENTO.—The Sacramento Union furnishes a minute and interesting account of the amusements, dinners, &c., committee &c. The display was very beautiful, and consisted of an endless variety of fruit and other productions of the garden and the farm, and also many excellent specimens of mechanical and manufactures.

Referring to it, in his address, Governor Hutchinson, president of the Society, says:

With the result of the present undertaking we have every reason to be satisfied. The magnificent display of the products of our soil, the vast variety of articles of the successful cultivation of which we have the evidence before us, the prodigious size and liberal development to which some of them have attained, the beautiful array of gems from the garden, and delicious fruits gracefully scattered around the hall, fully attest the ability of these associations and demonstrate the capabilities of our State in language more forcible than any arguments which I can use.

The Union tendered many things worthy of note, among which are the following:

Rolls of tobacco, cured, from Cuba seed, and grown by Dr. B. Brown, of Sacramento. Also, among these specimens are two hundred pounds of barley, from a single bushel of seed. Also, a barley stalk, containing seventy-two heads of barley, each head containing sixty-four grains. Also, a stalk of wheat, containing two hundred and seventy-six grains. Also, a stalk of oats, containing two hundred and seventy-six grains. Also, a stalk of rye, containing one hundred and seventy-six grains. Also, a stalk of rye, containing one hundred and seventy-six grains. Also, a stalk of rye, containing one hundred and seventy-six grains.

A basket of giant tomatoes, raised at the Shell Mound Nursery, attracted universal attention.

Among the many pomological curiosities in this part of the room, two gems of Spanish Mission pears and peaches called forth expressions of admiration from all beholders. One spray was a cluster of 12 large pears, and the other, a stem five feet long, and no less than 30 magnificent peaches, some of which measured 7 inches in circumference.

A sea, a meadow, trees, fruit, and flowers, are all combined in the picture of Dr. Gwyn's Farm, and the whole is surrounded by a frame of fruit, flowers, and vegetables, which are so beautiful as to excite admiration. Specimens of the Chinese sugar cane, and of the Sorgho, are also shown, and the latter is said to be a very valuable plant.

Among the many specimens of fruit, those of the vine were the most numerous and beautiful. Of these there were over 100 varieties, and the clusters of many of them were of immense size. Among the vegetables were specimens of the Chinese sugar cane, and of the Sorgho, and also many other valuable and interesting productions.

The exhibition of horses was very large, and the display of cattle, sheep, and swine, was also very fine. The display of poultry was also very large, and the specimens were of the finest breeds.

The display of agricultural implements was very large, and the specimens were of the most improved kinds. Among the articles exhibited was a new plow, invented by Mr. Wilson, of Sacramento, which is said to be a very valuable implement.

The display of mechanical ingenuity was very large, and the specimens were of the most beautiful and useful

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1 A. M

NOTICE.—Orders for one or more to the Country Daily or Tri-weekly Journal will be taken at $8 per annum in advance—payment in advance

JOB WORK.—Orders for job-work executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Our advertising friends will oblige us very much by looking in their advertisements here and the Bulletin by 4 o'clock, P. M., and for the Bulletin by 1 o'clock, or before if pressing.

☞ Mr. C. H. Brown will in future deliver the Journal to subscribers in the eastern part of the city and the Point. Weekly subscribers will pay C. H. Brown. He is alone authorized to receive pay.

IMPORTANT CITY IMPROVEMENT—*A Suggestion*.—It anticipates the opening of Beargrass cut-off, the other day, we intimated an intention to recur to that fact, for the purpose which now shall receive a moment's attention, more for the purpose of bringing it to the consideration of the city authorities and another corporation than to enter upon a discussion of the subject at this time. We should be glad to hear what others may have to say *against* the proposition we have to make before we attempt an argument in favor of it.

Our proposition is this: That the city grant the right of way to the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, along the bed of Beargrass creek to First street, where shall be its terminus—provided said company will *grade* said way from the Cut-off to First street, above high water mark.

The work of grading would be exceedingly feasible by the company, commencing at the high ground at that point—where sufficient dirt of heavy clay may be obtained at small cost—and run down on a double track, with so much of it inclosed plank that the full cars would, as they ascended, take up the empty ones, without the employment of any motive power.

By adopting this route, the present one, so objectionable to property-holders on Jefferson street, may be abandoned entirely or retained for the passenger trains solely.

The proposed plan would enhance the value of property on the river front greatly, and the filling up of that unsightly and, at present, worthless ravine on the entire northern front of the city and immensely to the value of property lying between Washington street and the line of the proposed railroad route.

THE ECLIPSE FOR NEW ORLEANS.—This evening, at 5 o'clock, the Eclipse takes her departure for New Orleans from Portland. The great superiority of this steamer over all others in elegance, spaciousness, safety, and speed has been so universally awarded to and is so universally acknowledged, that it requires no further notice. Her cabins have been newly furnished. The beautiful carpets that cover her floors are from the house of Hite & Small. Her officers are well and favorably known. We can say nothing to the high reputation of Capt. Sturgeon and Mr. Smith. Mr. Forsee, an excellent gentleman, is the second clerk.

The Eclipse will of course have a crowd of passengers, and there will be hundreds on the wharf to see her off.

THE GRAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—We are glad that we can speak of the musical treat that is to be presented to the citizens of Louisville to-night, at Mozart Hall, without exciting any suspicion of a desire on our part to merely fill the house. The fame of the performers secures the filling up of the hall in a very few hours after the public had an opportunity of buying seats. Strakosch is not given to anything like failure in musical matters. When he offers a programme of a musical entertainment everybody who knows him feels ample assurance that the feast will abundantly satisfy the guests. He, indeed, deserves many thanks for the opportunity he presents to the admirers of music in this city, of hearing a style of music to which we have all been strangers for a long time. Such artists as Parodi, Madame Strakosch, and Maurice Strakosch are not often combined together in a concert, and we feel pleased to know that Louisville has expressed her appreciation of this combination of talent by promptly responding to the announcement for the sale of tickets.

Mlle Parodi appears to-night in a romanza from the Prophet, entitled "Ah mon fils;" "Casta Diva" from Norma; in a duett from Der Freyschutz, with Mad. Strakosch; in a duett from Mozart's Giovanni, with Signor Leonardi; in a bravoura by Hummel, and in a new duett by Wallace, with Mad. Strakosch. These artists should be enough in themselves, but in addition to them, Mad. Strakosch sings "I dream'd I dwelt in marble halls," "Kathleen Mavourneen," "Within a mile of Edinboro'." We have seen this lady at Castle Garden, on an evening when Steffanoni and Mada me Sontag performed on the same boards, bring out the strongest expressions of a musical furore by the magical power in which she sang the drinking song in Lucretia Borgia. We never heard her equal in that piece of music.

Maurice Strakosch is to preside at the piano and will discourse such music as no one but himself can make that instrument speak. He has many admirers among the connoisseurs of music in this city than any pianist we have ever had among us. Gottschalk has admirers, as he deserves to have, among all who have ever heard him, but Strakosch has been heard here oftener and by more persons. To be heard once is sufficient to fix him in the memory for the remainder of life.

Of the basso, Signor Leonardi, we can say nothing until we hear him, except that his appearance under the auspices of Strakosch is a sufficient guaranty of his excellence.

These artists deserve a glorious audience to-night and they will have it. The audience will have such a concert as does not often fall to the lot of the most favored mortals to hear.

We hope that Mlle Parodi will be prevailed upon to-night to favor the audience with the Marseillaise. She gave it at Cincinnati at her second concert in that city, and it elicited the greatest enthusiasm.

THE THEATER.—Mr. Davenport's personation of St. Mark last night was as complete a specimen of fine acting as it is the good fortune of one to witness. Mr. D. succeeded in individualizing himself with the character he represented so perfectly, as to elicit from the audience admiration rather than applause; a strong but silent homage of the auditor to the genius of the actor.

Mr. Young has a fine voice; is an admirable reader; has her personations, true to nature, will stand the test of criticism. We should fail to award justice to merit, were we to omit noticing the excellence of his rendering of the Moorish character by Mr. Hanley—it was admirably done. It is not often that our citizens have the privilege of witnessing as excellent acting as they have now during the engagement of Mr. Davenport and Miss Vining.

The play to-night is Love and Loyalty.

LADIES' FAIR.—A Fair is in progress at the Union Engine House, on Jefferson street, for the benefit of the Twelfth Street Methodist Church. Those desiring to spend a pleasant evening among beautiful ladies and agreeable company should attend.

☞ Recollect that Messrs. S. G Henry & Co. sell this morning (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock, at Mr. H Cary's store, under the National Hotel, the entire stock of Louisville manufactured boots and shoes. Also the store fixtures.

☞ Mr. Marshall, of Greenville, has sold his fine horse Telegraph, which came here about a year ago from Munfordsville in eight hours, to S. B. Humphries for $400. He also sold a two-year old mare, 16½ hands high, for $300, and a yearling of the same height for $250.

PARODI'S GRAND CONCERT BOOK.—A new style of concert book has been published in an unequalled style, containing over one hundred songs, duets, and ballads, with English translation, also three pieces of music, arranged for the piano forte, which are fo. sale at D. P. Fauld's music store and at the Hall.

STEAMBOAT BUTCHERS.—We take great pleasure calling the attention of steamboat men to the card of Messrs. Baker & Krlel, steamboat butchers. Mr. Baker is an old steamboat officer, is extensively known, and is in high favor with river men. Mr. Krlel understands the business in which he is engaged thoroughly, and off energy, close attention to business, and fair dealing deserve success, he is entitled to it. This firm invariably have the best meats that are offered in market. Their meet cellar is under the store of Griffith & Palacio, on Water street, between Fourth and Bullitt.

HENRY CLAY—THE SENATE OF 1850.—The new and beautiful engraving of Henry Clay, delivering his last great speech on the compromise measures of 1850, will be on exhibition for a few days at Messrs. Evarts & Murton's, 941 Main street. The above engraving is the largest ever published in this country, and contains twenty-eight beautiful and life-like portraits of Senators of the United States. Mr. Lum, the agent, will be in attendance to explain the picture and receive subscriptions. The price of the engraving, completed in a handsome gilt frame, with cord and tassels to hang it, is only $13 50. d2*

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river was still falling yesterday. Last evening there were 8½ feet water in the canal and 5½ feet over the rocks on the falls. The weather was pleasant during the day, but after night it commenced raining.

The Telegraph No. 3 is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day. The Blue Wing leaves for the Kentucky river. The splendid packet Wm. Garvin leaves for Evansville and Henderson. We are indebted to her attentive clerks for a copy of the manifest. The Magnolia leaves for Nashville to-day.

The Highflyer and the Baltimore are advertised for St. Louis. These boats have fine accommodations and great speed.

Messrs. Longest and Upson, of the Patton No, 2, have favored us with a copy of the manifest. She leaves again on Saturday.

The David White will be up early this morning and will leave again to-morrow.

We are indebted to Mr. Kerby, of the mammoth steamer Republic, Capt. Montgomery, and also to the officers of the Highflyer and Baltimore for river favors.

The steamer Washington City, in going through the canal, ran against the abutment at the head of it and knocked a hole in her bow. She had to discharge her deck-load into a barge to keep afloat. The damage to the boat was not serious, and, after stopping the leak, was able to proceed.

The Arabia, which ran on a log in the Missouri river, has arrived at St Louis and gone into the dry-dock. The steamer Sultan has also gone on the dry-docks at St. Louis.

The Secretary of the Navy withheld the instructions to Commodore Paulding until the arrival of the Pacific, and in consequence of the receipt of official intelligence from England, assuring our government that the dispatch of a British squadron to the West India station has no reference to Central American matters, nor any object hostile to the United States, only one vessel of the home squadron will proceed to Nicaragua, and that the flag ship Susquehanna, with Commodore Paulding, in charge of the general interests of the United States.

☞ A large assortment of Lumber for sale at wholesale or retail. Price low. Call at A. J. Alexander's office, northeast corner of Green and Campbell streets.

HOG KILLING.—We announced yesterday that Hull, Hunt, & Co. had commenced killing hogs on Monday afternoon. Oakley, Kinnaird & Co. commenced at the same time, and both of these houses were in operation yesterday. We have heard of no sales, but the market may be quoted at $6 25 to $6 50. The weather last evening became warmer and it was raining, and this will doubtless cause a suspension of operations, and may again depress prices. Buyers evidently do not desire to enter the market until the weather becomes more favorable.

The Cincinnati Gazette says under date of Monday evening:

Considerable activity was observable in hogs and the provision trade. The former advanced to $6 75, and at this figure the best corn fatted, averaging 200 pounds and upwards. We presume 6c. might be obtained. Weather too warm for pork operations, and parties engaged in watching the market and fixing a safe basis for operating. The developments thus far made are not sufficient to justify a statement on our part.

The pork business here is likely to be much larger than last year. A. Maxwell alone has contracted for upward of six thousand head at $5 25 per head. We don't know how extensively our neighboring towns of Canton and Tully are engaged in the business, but learn that the merchants of Logrange have contracted for something in the neighborhood of two thousand.—*Alexandria (Mo.) Delta.*

Messrs Barton Shachlekford & Co. have purchased some 1500 head of hogs, which they design packing at this place. They paid $4 50 and $5 per hundred, the latter for hogs weighing 200 lbs and over.—*Glasgow (Mo.) Times.*

We have already reported a number of small sales of hogs at $5 50; and in one instance at $6 per hundred. The holders of large lots represent insisting upon the latter figure, which packers do not accede to. In other places we notice the same difference of views.

Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

☞ The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes:

The papers of this morning appear to be confirmed in the conclusion that the campaign in the Crimea for 1855 is ended; that it is too late to compel the Russians to a general action; and that the position of the Russian army along the heights of Mackenzie &c., is too strong to be forced. Something more is, however, expected to be done in the Lagoon of the Dniepre; and the siege and probable capture of Nicolaieff or Cherson, or both, is anticipated.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—The Cincinnati Gazette, of yesterday, says.

The late subscription to the domestic bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad having failed, owing to different opinions that existed with reference to their legality, a meeting of the stockholders has been called for Thursday next, to name a new board of directors.

(Correspondence of the Washington Star.]

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 17, 1855.

Our city wears the aspect of unwonted excitement this morning. At midnight the bells rang the fire alarm, and flames were found bursting from the upper win dows of the large china warehouse of Jas. T. Dowell (late Hugh Smith & Co.), on King street, below Fairfax.

But as it was thought danger had passed, the western wall fell in with a terrific crash, carrying most of the remaining flooring to the cellar, and burying under the ruins a large number of firemen.

The scene that ensued beggars description. All battle with the fiery element ceased, and every effort was directed to extricate the fallen from the wreck. With a slight pause, to give time for the removal of tottering walls, the work has continued until 11 o'clock this morning.

The following named persons have been taken from the ruins:

Dead.—John A. Roach, Robert J. Taylor, George Fluin, David Appich, jr., Carson Green, W. S. Evans, Jas Keane, John Dogan (colored), thigh broken and seriously burned—since died.

Wounded.—F. A Mabery, slightly injured; David Williams, slightly injured; C. J. Wise, slightly wounded; W. H. Lambert, wounded; R. H. Stone, bruised.

Others yet remain buried beneath the ruins, and little hopes are entertained of extricating them alive.

The pecuniary loss ($ 5,000) is covered by insurance.

The fire was undoubtedly the planned work of some miscreant. The building was filled in several places, and balls of camphened wick, trains of powder, &c, connected the combustible materials of the warehouse.

PERSONAL.—Col. John C. Hays, the Surveyor General of California, better known, however, as the gallant and never-to-be-forgotten Colonel Jack C. Hays, the commander of the Texas Rangers in the Mexican war, is in Washington city.

Col. W. W. Seaton, of the National Intelligencer, returned from Europe in the Pacific.

Ex-President Fillmore recently dined with the King of Prussia.

Hon. C. C. Washburn, member of Congress from Illinois, is ill, and not expected to recover from his illness.

Fine Watches.

I have just landed a lot of fine Gold and Silver Watches, with the latest style of cases; also a very fine assortment of Clocks, Jewelry, and Key Tags, which I want to sell. Would-be purchasers invited to call and examine, as I am determined to give entire satisfaction as to regard to time, quality, and price.

JAMES I. LEMON,
Watch-maker, between Second and Third.
n25 d1w

Godey for October.

GODEY'S Lady's Book of Fashions for October received this day morning, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

W. H. CRIMP,
n25 jkh 81 Fourth street, near Market.

☞ THE HAT OF THE SEASON is manufactured by Messrs. POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH, 455 Main street. Call and see it, and if you want a HALSTED HAT should give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.
n22 jkh

Hats, Caps, and Fur Goods at Wholesale.

☞ TO COUNTRY AND CITY MERCHANTS.—We have the largest and best stock of the above named goods in the city, and we pledge ourselves to sell as low as the same quality of goods are sold in this or any other house in Louisville. Give us a call.

POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH,
n22 jkh 455 Main st

BUSINESS HATS.—We have the best assortment of Soft Hats for business and traveling purposes in the city. Just received and for sale cheap for cash.

POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH.
n22 jkh

NEW BOOKS.—The Sin, the Witness of Reason and Nature to an All-wise and Benevolent Deity. By the Rev. John Tulloch, D. D. 1 volume 12mo. Price $1.

Aurora, a Sketch of the Historical, Personal, and Religious Character of the United States of America, in two lectures by Dr Philip Schaff. Received at

RINGGOLD'S.
n22 jkh

Walker's Hotel.

FRESH ARRIVAL—
5 casks of the old genuine Brandy:
15 hhds choice pure Champagne, assorted;
Imported Segars, for sale, wholesale and retail, by the custom-house at New York City, and for sale by the basket, gallon, bottle, or otherwise at

WALKER & COMMERFORD, Third st.
n21 jkh

Piano-Fortes.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine my splendid assortment of Piano-Fortes from the best manufactories in this country. Persons desirous of purchasing will find my prices to be as low as the lowest and most elegant in the West. I would only call the attention of buyers to the celebrated instruments of Nunns & Clark. Their touch, durability, and elegance of finish cannot be surpassed by any instrument in this country or Europe. They have maintained the highest position for the last twenty years, and are considered by the best judges superior to all others in point of elegance, tone, and durability.

I have also a large assortment of Piano-Fortes from the celebrated factories of Peters, Gray, & Co., A. M. Gale & Co., A. & J. Beach, and other celebrated makers, of every style and size, and warranted equal if not superior to any Eastern manufacture in this market.

My prices are as low as any city in the Union, varying from $265 to $600. Every instrument is fully warranted to any climate, and the Southern or any other climate.

Dealers and schools supplied on the very best terms.

D. P. FAULDS.
Dealer in Piano-Fortes and Publisher of Music,
n20 jkh 539 Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Louisville Journal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

The firm of Wells, Butterfield, & Co., express men, paid the U. S Treasury to-day the $60,000 belonging to the Government, which amount was stolen from their express in transit from Dubuque to New York.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 19.

The schooner Victory, from Wilmington for Trinidad, foundered at sea yesterday off this port. The captain and crew were taken off by the schooner Marinda and arrived here this morning.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

According to present determination no copies of the President's message will be sent abroad for the newspapers as heretofore in advance of its delivery at the commencement of the session of Congress.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.

Arrived to-day—Empire. Departed—Wallet.

From the Evening Bulletin.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.

Ex-Governor Crittenden was serenaded last night at the Girard House. He was introduced to a very large concourse of people by Major Conrad and made an eloquent speech, returning thanks for the honor conferred and the cordiality of the welcome given him.

MOBILE, Nov. 20.

The two branches of the Alabama Legislature met in joint ballot yesterday, and on the first ballot Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick was re-elected to the U. S. Senate for the term of six years. The vote stood, Fitzpatrick 79, Prior 45.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.

The Secretary of the Navy withheld the instructions to Commodore Paulding until the arrival of the Pacific, and in consequence of the receipt of official intelligence from England, assuring our government that the dispatch of a British squadron to the West India station has no reference to Central American matters, nor any object hostile to the United States, only one vessel of the home squadron will proceed to Nicaragua, and that the flag ship Susquehanna, with Commodore Paulding, in charge of the general interests of the United States.

COMMERCIAL.

[From the Washington Union.]

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—The arrival of the Pacific, while it brings more full and exact information in regard to the purposes and policy of the British Government in dispatching an additional naval force to the West Indies, has, at the same time, served to confirm the assurances which we gave to the public a few days since, that there is nothing whatever in the diplomatic relations of Great Britain and the United States which need awaken a moment's solicitude on this side of the water. It is abundantly manifest that in both countries there exists in the minds as well of government as of people a right appreciation of the value of mutual peace to each, with a correspondent determination not to let go its advantages for any secondary or inadequate cause.

It is true that one most important question is the subject of earnest discussion between the two Governments, namely, the Central American question; but although there is a very serious difference of opinion between them on some points, yet that difference is a matter still belonging altogether to the domain of negotiation.

We apprehend that it will satisfactorily appear in the sequel that the proposed naval demonstration had its origin in part in mistimed alarm produced by the groundless charge, presented, as it may be remembered, early in October by the British consul in New York against the late Spanish Mission.

At the same time, it is not to be disguised that the error of the British Government in undertaking to raise recruits in the United States, the all but unanimous condemnation that that attempt has encountered in both countries, and some points of questionable taxation of members of the British Government, in view of all the incidents and consequences of that unadvised undertaking, had influence in producing the order for a naval expedition wearing the appearance, at least, of menace against the United States.

But, as the United States are acting in the clearest and most indisputable right in repressing and punishing all foreign recruitment within our jurisdiction, and as that right is unequivocally admitted by the British Government, it would seem to be impossible that that subject should produce any interruption of our amicable relations.

Parties accused may continue to fret concerning what they unjustly impute as undue severity of language or of act on the part of the law officers of the Government, and of our judges, in the performance of their duties of purely domestic administration. Such complaints are misplaced, and are, besides, of no account. They proceed from misinformed knowledge in the premises, and from a misconception of the true spirit of our institutions.

Here follows an extract from the London Times's article, which we published, and wherein it is declared that our Minister at St. James's, before the declaration of war against Russia by England and France, pledged the sympathy and the cooperation of the people of the United States in favor of the Allies.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1855.

Present—E. D. Weatherford, Taylor, Burton, Harris, Grainger, and Howard.

The Board met as a court according to adjournment, to try M. Grass, Night Watchman of the First ward, upon the charges preferred against him by the Mayor for riotous conduct and drunkenness.

The testimony being heard, the Court rendered the following verdict:

That the said Grass is guilty of the charges preferred against him, and that he be reprimanded by Alderman Grainger, from the Seventh ward.

Thereupon Alderman Grainger preferred the judgment of the Court and reprimanded the delinquent in his usual dignified and impressive manner.

Alderman Harris offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to notify all the police of the city, that hereafter when any of them are presented to the Board of Aldermen for drunkenness, riotous conduct, or any neglect or inattention to duty, and the charge is made out in any degree, the fixed purpose and settled determination of said Board to remove said delinquent from office—that no one hereafter need expect to be let off with a reprimand.

On motion, the Court adjourned

ED. COCKE, Clerk pro tem

☞ PASTEL PORTRAITS.—There are a most beautiful style of pictures, having the appearance of oil colors, but evolest in its change. Yet, as pastel colors are, like crayon colors have not the strength. Yet, as pastel colors are, like crayon colors, they require to be viewed in certain lights to be seen. But little adds to the beauty of the picture. We are prepared to furnish Portraits in oil, pastel, and water colors, of every size, and in the very best style of the art, as well as Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Daguerreotypes of every style. If you doubt our ability to do all these things, please call at our Gallery and examine for yourselves.

WEBSTER & BRO.
n28

SUPERIOR BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.—We are in receipt of our assortment of very choice Black and Green Teas, and the public may rest assured that these Teas will be found to possess great fragrance and strength. For sale cheap for cash.

LANHAM & CO., 83 Third st.
n19

MACKEREL—50 kits Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel per steam'r Jacob Poe and for sale by

W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.
n19

SMALL SIZED CHEESE—A supply of small sized Cheese of prime quality, for sale by

LANHAM & CO., 83 Third st.
n19

SUGAR—
75 hhds choice N. O. Sugar,
200 bbls Refined do.
For sale by

A. RAWSON & CO.
n10

PIG IRON—250 tons No. 1 Pig Iron in store and for sale by

ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.
n10

20 Canes New Goods.

DURKEE, HEATH, & CO have, during the last week, received 20 cases of new goods, consisting mainly of fall and winter trade, together with a variety of styles of Carpets, including all qualities, from the "two-ply" or "third importation of the season," for we are in constant receipt of the newest and most desirable goods to be found in Europe at this early date. Mr. Durkee resides in New York and gives his daily attention to the selection of the choicest goods, and by his extensive trade, gives our customers and the community in general advantages in the purchase of their goods that they cannot find with any other house in the city.

Their present stock comprises every article to be found in the list of Dry Goods, Carpets, and Home Furnishing Goods, and having bought at prices that will not fail to arrest the attention of every customer who inspects our elegant assortment. We invite all and one for Durkee, Heath, & Co.,
n17 107 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson

CLARET WINE AND BOTTLES—
250 boxes St. Julien Claret;
50 gross Claret Bottles;
25 do pint Porter do; for sale low by

T. BLANCAGNIEL.
n12

SURVEYORS' COMPASSES, &c.—Just received a large assortment of Surveying Instruments. Also, Mathematical Instruments, Hand Chains, Spy Glasses, Magnifying Glasses, Thermometers, Pocket Compasses, &c., of the best kinds and warranted. For sale by

FLETCHER & BENNETT,
nov 24 dwkh 463 Main street

NEEDLES.—Hemming's and Smith's Needles a genuine article of the best quality. For sale by

FLETCHER & BENNETT,
nov 24 dwkh 463 Main street

Knickerbocker for November.

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE for November received and for sale by

W. H. CRIMP,
n22 jkh 81 Fourth street, near Market.

WE HAVE IN STORE, OF OUR OWN MANUFACture, the largest and most complete stock of Hats, Caps and Furs of any house in the west.

POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH
n20 jkh

BRAINARD BROTHERS, No. 71 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., are now in receipt of their Spring's Diamond Brand for sale, which are decidedly the most superb assortment of Diamonds ever offered at a new store, and get a "chickering." They are the most reliable instruments to be had. The tone, finish, and style of the Diamond "Brand" cannot be excelled. Every improvement has been added that render them better than ever, and for the durable and the Solidbury are the most desirable Pianos for sale.

More New Books at F. A. Crump's.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK. A Visit to India, China, and Japan in the Year 1853. Price $2.

The Life of Curran, by his son. Price $1 25.

Jaques on Whist and Loo by Richard Hildreth, author of History of the United States. Price $1 25.

Cora and the Doctor, or Revelations of a Physician's Wife for '55.

The sin, the Witness of Reason and Nature to an all-wise and benevolent God. By the Rev. John Tulloch, D. D.

I. P. Worthington, by Charles Reade, author of Christie Johnstone. Price 75 cents.

Clifford Johnstone, by charles Reade. Price 75 cents.

Cloud and Sunshine and Art, a dramatic tale, by Charles Reade. Price 75c.

A Visit to the Camp before Sebastopol, by Richard C. Mc-Cormick, jr. Price $1.

The Newcomes, edited by Arthur Pendennis, Esq. Price $3.

Also, Light and Darkness. "Alone." Ellie, or the Human Comedy. Beauty Vill and his Six Wives; by

F. A. CRUMP,
n20 jkh No. 84 Fourth street, near Market.

Fashions for October.

FRANKLESLIE'S NEW YORK AND PARIS Fashions for October just received and for sale by

A. HAGAN & BRO., 99 Third st.

More New Books at Ringgold's.

RICHARD Hurdis, a Tale of the Alabama, by W. Gilmore Simms.

A Memoir of the Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter Lady Holland. 2 vols. $2 50.

The Life of the Rt. Hon. Jos. Phillpot Curran, late Master of the Rolls in Ireland. By his son William Phillpot Curran. With additions and notes by R. Shelton Mackenzie, D. D., LL. D. Cloth. $1 25.

Light and Shadow of English Life, by the authoress of Claracameron, the belle of the Season. 2 vols. $1 00.

Received and for sale by

S. RINGGOLD, 68 Fourth st., near Main

Cloth and leather styles, are to be had of

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.
n26 jkh

THOSE LADIES WHO HAVE BEEN WAITING TO SEE our Fall style Inlaens Hats are reminded that we have received some beautiful Hats in Flexible Beavers for children, also Cloth, Plush, and Silk Velvet Turbans.

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.
n26 jkh

The Newcomes.

THE NEWCOMES. Edited by Arthur Pendennis, Esq. Two volumes in one. Cloth, price $2. Received and for sale by

W. H. CRIMP,
n21 kj 81 Fourth street, near Market.

The New Book by the Author of Alone.

THE HIDDEN PATH, by Marion Harland. One elegant 12mo. Price $1 25.

The publication of this work, which needs in the Richmond Enquirer, is doubtless from the gentlest pen in the South, and which for its purity of style and the literary talents of the most successful female writer which Virginia has yet produced.

"Of this noble production (means the edjective Inis faithful scene) the appeal is to the heart of the reader, and the sympathies of every true-hearted Virginian. Foster this gifted daughter of the South with the expanding sunshine of your smiles, and the world will soon have a classic literature of its own, as independent as the glorious old Commonwealth which gave birth to its authors in point of eloquence, fame, and durability.

I have also a large assortment of Piano-Fortes from the celebrated factories of Peters, Gray, & Co., A. M. Gale & Co., A. & J. Beach, and other celebrated makers, of every style and size, and warranted equal if not superior to any Eastern manufacture in this market.

My prices are as low as any city in the Union, varying from $265 to $600. Every instrument is fully warranted to any climate, and the Southern or any other climate.

Dealers and schools supplied on the very best terms.

D. P. FAULDS.
Dealer in Piano-Fortes and Publisher of Music,
n20 jkh 539 Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

RIVER NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21.

River 9 feet 6 inches and falling. The weather is cool and cloudy.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 20, M.

River almost stationary and not much ice has appeared.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 20, P. M.

There is 9 feet 6 inches water in the channel and falling. The weather is cloudy and cool.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 20, P. M.

The river has risen 2 feet to-day and still rising, with 18 feet water in the channel.

MEMORANDUM.—The Baltimore left St. Louis on the 17th inst. at 11 A. M. Met John Bell at Fort Chartop, Edward Walsh at Bennett's Landing, Fenton at Dygert's bend, Charleston at Cairo, Northerner at Dog island, Tishomingo at Mulford's, passed Brazil at Henderson, met Swatara and Sandy, Lancaster at Hawesville, Southerner at Flint island.

MEMORANDUM.—Republic left New Orleans on the 12th inst. David White left to leave on the 18th inst. and the T. C. Twisbell on the 14th. 12th. Met Sultana and Thomas Swann on the Coast, 14th. Met Empress above Lake Providence, 16th. Met Fanny Bullitt and Swan at Hurricane Cut-off, Empire at Grand Cut-off. 17th. Met R. J. Ward at Island 21. Mississippi rising from Natchez to Cairo.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

NOVEMBER 21.

ARRIVALS.

Moses McLellon, Barker, Cincinnati.
Bella Stanley, Cline, Carrollton.
J. C. Primm, Stockdale, Bullitt county.
Wm. Dickson, Baugh, Madison.
Courier, Jones, St. Louis.
Camden, Baines, Madison.
Washington City, Egbert, Pittsburg.
Clifton, Ebbert, Pittsburg.
Great West, McCullough, Pittsburg.
Baltimore, Hide, St. Louis.
Highflyer, Wright, St. Louis.
Wm. Garvin, Sullivan, Henderson.
R. M. Patton No. 2, Barnard, Tennessee River.

DEPARTURES.

Moses McLellon, Barker, Cincinnati.
Bella Quigley, Cline, Carrollton.
J. C. Primm, Stockdale, Bullitt county.
Courier, Roberts, Pittsburg.
Washington City, Ebbert, New Orleans.
Clifton, Ebbert, Nashville.
Reindeer, Hollerd, Henderson.
James Park, Pittsburg.
R. M. Patton, Barnard, Tennessee River.
Great West, McGaughy, St. Louis.

RECEIPTS.

Per Wm. Garvin from Henderson—287 sks oats, 57 do wheat, 46 bbls potatoes, 1 bbl apple-butter, 100 pkgs sundries, 1 horse, 2 saddles, 3 bbls whiskey, 1 bbl dried beef, 1 bbl lard, 1 bbl feathers, 1 bbl tobacco, 1 bbl soap, 1 bbl sundries, 1 bbl shoes, 1 bbl hides, 1 bbl bacon, 1 bbl butter, 1 bbl pickles, 1 bbl wheat, Allen, Bronn, & Co; 6 bbls flour, Ferguson & Son; 1 bbl pickles, Newcomb & Bro.

Per Clifton from Pittsburg—16 bales hops, 11 T. Cordage, 1 do. U. K. Hobbs, 1 do. Polk, Hite & Small, 1 do. Carter & Jouett.

Per Bella Quigley from Carrollton—23 bbls whisky, Jones & Barbee; 12 bales hay, Ac. Jones & Hart; 21 bags meal, D. Mellan; 10 bbls apples, Mann & Bowles; 1 keg brooms, Nock; 1 bbl hides, Ac. Gaff & Long; 2 bbls tobacco, Wilby; 1 pkg, owners.

Per Moses McLellon from Cincinnati—27 bbls tallow, Wilby & Co; 1 bbl oil, Hunt & Co; 2 bbls oil, Dwyer & Co; 1 pkg, Wallace & Lathrop; 33 do dried fruit, Dwyer & Co; 2 pkgs, Bohannon & Co; 1 pkg, Bohannon & Co; 1 pkg, Hull & Co; 1 bbl whisky, Hull & Co; 1 pkg, Bohannon & Co; 1 pkg, Hull & Co; 1 bbl whisky, owners.

Per R. M. Patton No. 2 from Eastport, Tuscumbia, & Florence—1 bale rags, 1 pkg, Ac. 42 lbs lard, Gatlin, Ball, & Co; 2 bbls lard, Sack, Wall, & Co; 6 doz brandy, 75 lbs whisky, Brady & Co; 1 pkg, Hunt & Co; 3 do do, Mitchell & Co; 1 pkg, Ellis & Co; 2 do do clothing, Shipley & Ii; 1 pkg wagon, Brent & Co; 20 bbls whisky, Bullock, C. F. Clark & D. Hunt; 20 bbls whisky, A. C. Ist rose and feathers, Wilder & Bro; 27 sacks corn, Terry, Ely, & Co; 42 do do, Hudson & Co; 1 pkg, Hudson & Co; 1 pkg, Hudson & Co; 1 pkg

BANKING-HOUSES.

EXCHANGE AND BANKING-HOUSE
OF HUTCHINGS & CO.

C. Hutchings ..... Jno. C. Hilton.
Kennedy's Building, corner Main and Bullitt streets.

INTEREST allowed upon Deposits of Kentucky Money or Currency, to be withdrawn at pleasure.
Demand and Time Bills on all the principal cities in the United States, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale at favorable rates.
Bank Note, Stock, and Bullion business transacted on favorable terms.
Collections made upon all points.
Remittances to Europe and Great Britain.
Sterling—Demand bills for sale in sums of £1 and up.
All kinds of Western, Eastern, Southern, and Western Bank Notes purchased at low rate.
Land Warrants—The highest market price paid for land Warrants. jy15 d1y

NOTICE.

Exchange and Banking House,
HUTCHINGS & CO.,
Corner Rowland Green and Green Novrassaa l,
8 A. M. TO 4 P. M. a3

TEA—
20 half chests superior Gunpowder Tea;
20 do do fine do do;
20 do do fine Imperial do;
20 do do fine Young Hyson do;
100 caddy boxes Green and Black Teas;
12 half chests superior Black do;
50 do do fine Gunpowder do Black do;
In store and for sale low by [a12] FONDA & MORRIS.

COFFEE—
200 bags prime Rio;
50 do do Laguayra;
50 do do Java.
In store and for sale low by
a12 FONDA & MORRIS.

NETTING YARN—178 bags Cotton Yarn, Nos. 8 and 9, just received per R. M. Patten and in store and for sale by
a12 A. RAWSON & CO., 51½ Main st.

WANTED.—We will pay the highest market price for Dried Peaches and Apples.
JOHN D. MILVAIN & SON, 262 Main st.

SUGAR—
70 hhds B. R. Crushed Sugar;
50 do do Powdered do;
20 do do Granulated do;
In store and for sale by [a12] FONDA & MORRIS.

NEW ORLEANS—30 bales loading from steamer R. M. Patten and for sale by
a12 A. RAWSON & CO., 51½ Main st.

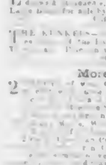
SALERATUS—50 bales Saratoga, Banner Rio brand, just received per R. Garvin, in store and for sale by
a12 H. T. HERR & CO.

BACON—50 bales Louisville Baling in store and for sale by
a12 H. T. HERR & CO.

CHEESE and FARMS.—We have just opened new and large invoices of Cheese, which we are offering at low prices, and solicit an examination of our stock before purchasing.
a12 ROBINSON, MARTIN, & CO., 56 Fourth st.

BACON.—We have in store and for sale a large stock of the very best Sugar-cured Hams, Shoulders, and Sides, which we offer at low prices.
a12 ROBINSON, MARTIN & CO., 56 Fourth st.

BUTTER.—We have in store and for sale a large stock of the very best Goshen Butter, which we offer at low prices.
a12 ROBINSON, MARTIN & CO., 56 Fourth st.



FAIR! FAIR!

The Managers of the Fair are receiving contributions every day at the Masonic Hall, on Fourth street, between Main and Third streets, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of Masons.
Contributions of every description will be thankfully received.
Ladies, send your contributions to the Fair.
Gentlemen, send your money.
Everybody send something.
Don't forget the Fair.
Don't forget the place.
Don't forget the time.
Don't forget to go.
Don't forget to buy.
Don't forget to sell.
Don't forget to pay.
Don't forget to get your money back.
Don't forget to get your change.
Don't forget to get your pocket-book.
Don't forget to get your watch.
Don't forget to get your pocket-handkerchief.
Don't forget to get your shawl.
Don't forget to get your cloak.
Don't forget to get your bonnet.
Don't forget to get your dress.
Don't forget to get your boots.
Don't forget to get your shoes.
Don't forget to get your hat.
Don't forget to get your coat.
Don't forget to get your vest.
Don't forget to get your pantaloons.
Don't forget to get your gloves.
Don't forget to get your mittens.
Don't forget to get your cravat.
Don't forget to get your collar.
Don't forget to get your shirt.
Don't forget to get your drawers.
Don't forget to get your stockings.
Don't forget to get your garters.
Don't forget to get your suspenders.
Don't forget to get your belt.
Don't forget to get your buckle.
Don't forget to get your pin.
Don't forget to get your ring.
Don't forget to get your breast-pin.
Don't forget to get your ear-rings.
Don't forget to get your finger-rings.
Don't forget to get your bracelets.
Don't forget to get your necklace.
Don't forget to get your chain.
Don't forget to get your locket.
Don't forget to get your watch-key.
Don't forget to get your watch-guard.
Don't forget to get your watch-chain.
Don't forget to get your watch-seal.
Don't forget to get your watch-ribbon.
Don't forget to get your watch-case.
Don't forget to get your watch-glass.
Don't forget to get your watch-hands.
Don't forget to get your watch-face.
Don't forget to get your watch-movements.
Don't forget to get your watch-jewels.
Don't forget to get your watch-springs.
Don't forget to get your watch-screws.
Don't forget to get your watch-pinions.
Don't forget to get your watch-wheels.
Don't forget to get your watch-pivots.
Don't forget to get your watch-balance.
Don't forget to get your watch-escapement.
Don't forget to get your watch-regulator.
Don't forget to get your watch-dial.
Don't forget to get your watch-case.
Don't forget to get your watch-glass.
Don't forget to get your watch-hands.
Don't forget to get your watch-face.
Don't forget to get your watch-movements.
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Don't forget to get your watch-balance.
Don't forget to get your watch-escapement.
Don't forget to get your watch-regulator.
Don't forget to get your watch-dial.

A. D. MANSFIELD.

WHEAT—
MINN & BUCHANAN.

CLOTHING—
MINN & BUCHANAN.

CLOTHING, ALSO—
MINN & BUCHANAN.

CLOTHING—
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